

# BULLETIN

## CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

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### TO MEMBERS:

#### Additions to the Directory

The Arkansas Commission of Charities and Correction reports that they will be glad to render inter-society service throughout the State of Arkansas.

The Jewish Board of Guardians, 356 Second Avenue, New York City, recently admitted to membership, asks that their name be entered under the heading of Jewish Big Sisters of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

### HEALTH NOTES

**Public Health in Illinois.** During the six months ending June 30, 1922, the State Department of Health in Illinois has furnished the services of an experienced physician and nurse for professional aid in organizing local conferences in twenty-five different communities, with a future programme for similar service in thirty-four additional places. Of a total of fifty-nine conferences twenty-seven have been arranged to be held in connection with county fairs.

**Maryland.** The Journal of the American Medical Association for July, 1922, states: "In accordance with a plan to test the completeness of the State birth registration figures, which has been worked out by the Secretary of the State Department of Health and the Maryland League of Women Voters, 1,000 mothers, members of the League, will request from the State Department of Health certificates of the registration of the births of their children under 5 years of age. The State law requires a report to the department of the birth of every child, but it is believed that the figures are far from complete. This work is being done as a part of the preparation for opening the new Child Hygiene Bureau, of which Dr. J. H. Mason Knox has been appointed chief."

### NUTRITION

Nutrition service for school children is being rapidly developed, especially among our Western states, according to a recent issue of the "Red Cross Courier." Ellington, Missouri, reports its programme for building up the general health of the children of the district. "Beginning with a general physical examination, weighing and measuring of the children, the programme consisted of recommending a proper diet to those who were malnourished or underweight and also to those who were overweight. Children who had physical defects were recom-

mended to their local doctor for treatment, and those with defective teeth were urged to go to a dentist. Fifty per cent. of the children examined were found to be undernourished and over 7 per cent. underweight."

Three counties in Idaho have worked out their community health and welfare problems in unison, sharing the expense and salary of the nurse who gives special attention to the inspection of school children.

Miss Florence Snell, Red Cross nutrition worker of Wynne, Arkansas, reports as follows on work done by a regular school nurse: "The interest in the hygiene class is excellent. Those big boys, 17 and 18 years old, are checking up their food record card more faithfully than some of the girls, and figuring up calories."

Lynn, Massachusetts, in cooperation with the School Committee and Board of Health, has succeeded in examining more than half the children who will enter school for the first time this fall. These children have been reached through an invitation to the parents to bring them to the clinic. "A report received from the Lynn Chapter of the Red Cross reveals a large number of undernourished children who will be the special concern of the Health Committee. Of 577 children examined, only 121 were found to have no defects. A little over 79 per cent had defects of one kind or another, undernourishment and defective teeth leading."

In Texas a health programme is made available for everyone in the community, through a Health Center Free Dispensary. Children are given examinations and mothers advised as to the child's needs. Those unable to pay for clinical service will be given service without charge.

### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Gertrude E. McDougald, Vocational Counselor, writes that North Harlem, a section of Manhattan Island, has become the residence during the last twenty years of the largest single group of negro children in the world. These children receive the same public school education that is given to other races and nationalities, but they have special need of vocational guidance. The United States Department of Labor has now undertaken a survey designed to show opportunities for negroes in industry in New York City, the number of students in training in the secondary schools, the kind of training they are receiving, and the attitude of New York employers towards these future workers.

### RECREATION

A Recreation Congress, the first since 1916, will be held October 9-12, 1922, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and Community Service. Headquarters will be at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, at which place the meetings will be held. All phases of community recreation will be discussed and the Congress will provide the much needed opportunity for an evaluation of the lessons learned by many groups as a result of their experiences during the war in providing wholesome recreation for service men and community groups. Recreation officials, superintendents of parks, directors of community centers and settlements, church workers, leaders of boys' and girls' clubs, teachers of physical education, school superintendents, representatives of woman's clubs and of local groups of all kinds will be present. Topics for the general meetings include Neighborhood Organization, Community Drama, Community Music, the Municipal Recreation Worker's Responsibility to the Community at Large, the Financing of Community Recreation—Municipal and Private, the Recreational Use of Parks, Legislation for Recreation, What Results Have Been Achieved in Community Recreation in Terms of Human Values? Are We Reaching Our Goal? Home Play, International Play.

The development in the community recreation field is shown by the following figures:

Year	Spent	Workers	Cities with municipal
			recreation activities
1916	\$4,200,000	7,822	171
1921	\$9,000,000	11,079	244

### INDUSTRY

Dr. W. A. Bryan, Superintendent of the Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts, is planning in conjunction with the Division of Social Service, State Department of Mental Diseases, to make a survey of the industrial, recreational and social resources of selected communities in the State, as announced through the Monthly Bulletin of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene. "The main purpose of the survey is to establish a system whereby outgoing patients from state hospitals for the mentally sick may be more readily placed in those parts of industry to which they are best adaptable from psychiatric and economic points of view. It is believed that the contacts thus made in the community by the

State Hospital, through its Social Service Department, will quite materially aid in lessening the stigma which is more or less attached to mental patients and their hospital residence. The data will be classified and filed at the Worcester State Hospital, and if the survey fills the need for which it was created, it will be extended to other districts at a later time."

### CHILD LABOR

The **National Child Labor Committee** has under consideration the introduction into Congress of a Federal Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting child labor, the principle of which, according to its General Secretary, Owen Lovejoy, has a country-wide demand behind it. Such an amendment would seek only to establish a minimum standard and would in no wise prevent the several states from enacting further regulations for their own protection.

**Great Britain.** Child labor by means of school exemptions will become illegal except in the case of exemptions from school attendance actually in force on the appointed day, according to a circular recently addressed by the Board of Education to the local education authorities.

**China.** A Commission has just been appointed at Hong Kong to consider what measures should be taken to regulate child labor. Up to the present no age limit has been set nor have hours of work been regulated. Young girls are allowed only one day off after thirteen consecutive days of work, averaging thirteen and a half hours a day. Among the reforms that the Commission recommends are the establishment of a minimum age at which children may be employed, with a limitation of hours of work, prohibition of all night work and employment in dangerous occupations, and the establishment of a maximum weight that may be carried.

**India.** A recent enactment raises the age at which children may be employed in factories and workshops from 9 to 12 years

### PROBATION

The increase in the intelligent use of probation as a reformatory factor with adults and children is discussed in a recently issued report of the New York State Probation Commission. This Commission has standardized probation throughout the state and has helped to eliminate defects which early characterized its use. Among the advances noted are: Courts are now using probation officers more generally in the making of preliminary investigations into early history, personal qualifications and circum-



stances surrounding the commitment of the specific act which brought the individual to court notice; probationary periods have lengthened, probation officers keeping in closer contact with their probationers through home visits and indirect but carefully made outside inquiries; closer cooperation with other social agencies has been brought about; more and better case records are being kept, together with increased business administrative methods; and lastly, the body of accumulated experience is being analyzed, studied and compared.

**Great Britain.** Upon the recommendation of a recent Departmental Committee, the Home Secretary has appointed an Advisory Committee of fourteen members to assist in the development of a probation system in England and Wales.

#### CHILD WELFARE NEWS

**Belgium.** The first annual meeting of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare was held in Brussels, Belgium, during July, 1922, with delegates from Central Europe, Greece, China, Japan, and other countries in attendance. The International office was established a year ago. Repatriation of juvenile delinquents as between adjoining countries and motion picture censorship in its international aspects were two subjects dealt with. How an international agreement might be brought about to safeguard children against the influence of demoralizing cinema entertainment was discussed by a representative of the General Court of Appeals, Paris, and the Deputy Procurator General at the Court of Appeals, Brussels. Another topic was the obligation of every country to compile statistics showing the decrease of infant mortality following the establishment of health centers.

Among the subjects proposed for the next annual session were the following: Open air schools, vocational training, and measures for securing support of children from persons responsible for their maintenance but who are living outside the country where the children are. Definitions that will give a common interpretation for statistical purposes of such terms as "still birth," with uniformity in birth registration, was advocated, as a basis for international study of reduction in infant mortality as affected by prenatal and baby hygiene clinics.

**Belgium.** A School of Social Service, which includes a course in child welfare, has been established.

**France.** Social insurance as it relates to ma-

ternity care is incorporated in a Bill granting to insured women maternity medical attendance and allowances. Six weeks prior to and six weeks following confinement an allowance is made, on condition that they cease all paid work and take as much rest as "the exigencies of domestic life will permit." These confinement allowances are calculated on the highest wage earned by the beneficiary during pregnancy. In case of incapacity to work the allowance may be extended to cover the entire period of pregnancy and for six months following the birth of the child. The Bill also provides "Mothers' Milk Allowances," these being conditioned on previous contributions covering a period of six months preceding the date on which the grant is made. One of the interesting provisions in the Bill is that of certain advantages accruing to the family of the insured, thus carrying out the principle announced in the prefix to the Bill that social insurance is essentially concerned with the family; and lastly, insured persons have the benefit of grants payable on the birth of each child, if one or both parents be insured. This birth grant is payable to the mother, one-half at the time of birth, and the remainder in part at the end of the sixth month, final payment being made when the child has reached the end of the first year, "constituting a sort of premium on the health and preservation of the child."

**Germany.** The German League for the Protection of Childhood has recently passed a Children's Welfare Bill, regulating the system of public assistance and protection for the normal, delinquent, neglected or defective child. This Bill establishes welfare boards throughout the Republic, which protect the rights of all children to the end that proper education may be secured for physical, mental and social efficiency in accordance with their individual capacities.

**Peru.** The Government has appointed a "Defense Committee," charged with the drawing of a comprehensive programme to deal with the question of child welfare, the same to be submitted to the government to be approved and executed by it.

**Switzerland.** Y. M. C. A. workers among boys plan to hold their Second World Conference at Geneva in May, 1923. The Place of Boyhood in the Nations of the World will be studied from the following angles: Physical, legal, religious and vocational in their domestic, civil and national aspects. The final report will be based upon the findings of the sub-committees appointed in the various countries.

**Ontario.** At the last session of the Ontario Legislature, a Bill was passed for the protection of unmarried mothers, in which paternity hav-

ing been established, the father is held responsible for the support and education of the child until the age of sixteen. In the event of the father's death this expense shall be binding upon his estate, provided, however, the legitimate children are not deprived of necessary maintenance thereby, in which case the court may order payment "in such manner that the widow of the father and his children born in wedlock, if any, shall be duly provided for before the child or children born out of wedlock."

**Arizona.** The first Annual Report of the Arizona State Child Welfare Board sets forth the aims and accomplishments of the Board under the recent broad-gauge enactment, summed up in Section 18, to the effect that "the care, custody and discipline of a child shall be approximately as near as may be, that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can properly be done, the child to be placed in an approved family home and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise." The Act provides for the payment of Mothers' Allowances and makes provision for the supervision and support of orphans, abandoned and neglected children in institutions or foster homes.

The **Ohio State University** is offering a Graduate Course in Social Administration, beginning September 28, 1922. The object is to prepare for administrative positions in social work and requires one year of study. Courses in social statistics, administration of social agencies, the state and social welfare, modern social welfare movements, community organization, community surveys, social case work and sociology are outlined in the Bulletin which may be secured through application to the League's office. In addition to the above there are special elective courses covering the various fields of social work. The Advisory Committee, consisting of the following executives, has assisted in the organization and development of the Course:

James L. Fieser.	C. M. Bookman.
Frank L. McLean.	J. W. Norton.
C. C. Carstens.	Fred C. Croxton.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities announces the publication of the first **Directory of Catholic Charities** in the United States, edited by Rev. John O'Grady, Ph. D., assisted by J. D. Becker, M.A., which will cover the social resources of the Catholic Church and offer a valuable medium of communication between Catholic and other charitable organizations.

Schools for Backward Children, Big Brother and Big Sister Work, Homes and Schools for the Blind, Home Finding agencies, Child Welfare Societies, Clubs for Boys and Girls, Homes for Crippled Children, Day Nurseries, Homes and Schools for Deaf Mutes, Homes for Delinquent Boys, Homes for Delinquent Girls, Special Training for Feeble-minded Children, Foundling Asylums, Fresh Air Work, Industrial Schools, Homes for Infants, Juvenile Court Work, Maternity Hospitals, Homes for Orphans (and Dependent Children), Social Centers and Settlements, Temporary Shelters, Homes for Tubercular Children, Care of Unmarried Mothers, and Homes for Working Boys are included in the index. The text contains detailed information concerning each of the agencies as regards purpose and activities.

This Directory may be ordered through the National Conference of Catholic Charities, 700 Eleventh Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Price, \$2.50 and postage.

The book entitled "Psychology of the Boy," by F. A. Servante, B. D., has recently been added to the League's library.

This is an English publication written by a man who knows and likes boys. It is straightforward, non-technical and to the point. It's less than one hundred pages tempts to a conclusion before laying aside. The first few chapters deal with the normal boy as a type, though the opening sentence bids one beware that "no single boy is entirely normal in every respect." This boy leads two distinct lives, says the author, (a priest of the church and a boy scout master), one in school and the other out. It is with this other life—to him the boy's real world—that the writer deals throughout the book.

Part II, consisting of three short chapters, treats constructively of the "bad" boy. A follower of Freud, the writer, explains in simple terms some of the misunderstandings arising out of our misconception of his theories, and clears the mind as to what "determinism" is and is not. For every cause there is a cure, and Dr. Servante offers practical suggestions for dealing with such abnormalities as lying, stealing and laziness, first tracing them back to their root-causes.

The last section deals intimately and sympathetically with the adolescent boy. The whole tone of the book is positive and healthy; its scientific basis is given a good balance of moral and spiritual value. It is a book for fathers as well as teachers and for those who like boys—bad as well as good.